

Field of the Invention

Description of the Prior Art

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

2. Once the problem is identified, the next step is to define the objectives and goals of the project. This helps to clarify what needs to be achieved and provides a clear direction for the team.

3. The third step is to develop a plan or strategy to address the problem. This involves breaking down the problem into smaller, manageable tasks and determining the resources needed to complete each task.

4. The fourth step is to implement the plan. This involves assigning tasks to team members, setting deadlines, and monitoring progress to ensure that the project is on track.

5. The final step is to evaluate the results of the project. This involves comparing the actual outcomes with the objectives and goals to determine the effectiveness of the project and identify areas for improvement.

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a cross fader which has improved characteristics with respect to noise.

609283A01072700

It is therefore a still further object of the present invention to provide a cross fader which has improved characteristics with respect to the degree to which the signal is cut.

It is therefore a final object of the present invention to provide a cross fader which is mechanically and electronically compatible with existing equipment.

These and other objects are attained by providing a cross fader which uses dual optocouplers -- one for each respective channel of the audio signal and located at each end of the fader travel. A blade shutter is positioned by guide rods so that it passes between the operational slots of the optocouplers. The blade shutter is mechanically coupled to a knob on the outside of the cross fader so that the operator can move the blade shutter into the operational slot of an optocoupler, thereby cutting the channel of the audio signal from that optocoupler while allowing the other channel of the audio signal from the other optocoupler to pass unimpeded.

The optocouplers are mounted on a p.c. board for ease of assembly. Likewise, the entire mechanism is mounted to a mounting plate for ease in replacement and securing to the frame of the disk jockey mixer.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Further objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent from the following description and claims, and from the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 is a side view, partially in phantom, of the cross fader of the present invention.

Figure 2 is a top view, partially in phantom, of the cross fader of the present invention.

Figure 3 is an end view, partially in phantom, of the cross fader of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Referring now to the drawings in detail wherein like numerals refer to like elements throughout the several views, one sees that Figure 1 is a side view of cross fader 10 of the present invention. Cross fader 10 includes hollow casing 11 formed from bottom plate 12 (which is typically formed from a P.C. board), top plate 14, end plates 16 and 18, and side plates 20 and 22 (see Figure 3). Moreover, face plate 24 is affixed to top plate 14 and extends past end plates 16 and 18. As shown in Figure 2, face plate 24 includes mounting apertures 26, 28 formed inwardly adjacent from the ends of mounting plate 24 and outwardly from end plates 16, 18, respectively. Mounting

apertures 26, 28 are sized and spaced to allow cross fader to be mounted on conventional mixer panels as used by disk jockeys.

The interior of bottom plate 12 includes optocouplers 30, 32 at opposite ends thereof. As can be seen from Figure 3, optocouplers 30, 32 are C-shaped with parallel side faces 34, 36 and 38, 40, respectively. Side faces 34, 36 of optocoupler 30 are joined by end face 42, thereby forming space 44 with mouth 46. Likewise, side faces 38, 40 of optocoupler 32 are joined by end face 48, thereby forming space 50 with mouth 52.

Optocouplers 30, 32 receive first and second channels of an audio signal, respectively. The first channel is converted to an optical signal and transmitted from side face 34 through space 44 to side face 36. Likewise, the second channel is converted to an optical signal and transmitted from side face 36 through space 50 to side face 38. These optical signals can be attenuated or completely eliminated by the positioning of opaque material within spaces 44, 50. The input and output of the first and second channels, along with the power requirements, are provided through jack 52 which is on the exterior of bottom plate 12 (which, again, is preferably formed as a P.C. board).

Blade shutter 54, as shown in Figure 1 and 3, is mounted to support structure 56. Support structure 56 includes apertures 58, 60 through which parallel guide rods 62, 64 pass. Parallel guide rods 62, 64 are supported by end plates 16, 18. If the

blade shutter 54 is pushed to a first extreme of the path of blade shutter 54, first edge 53 of blade shutter 54 is inserted through mouth 46 into space 44 thereby cutting or at least attenuating the optical signal communicated through optocoupler 30, while being free of contact or interference with optocoupler 32 thereby allowing the optical signal to pass without attenuation through optocoupler 32. Likewise, if blade shutter 54 is pushed to a second extreme of the path of blade shutter 54, second edge 55 of blade shutter 54 is inserted through mouth 52 into space 50 thereby cutting or at least attenuating the optical signal communicated through optocoupler 32, while being free of contact or interference with optocoupler 30 thereby allowing the optical signal to pass without attenuation through optocoupler 30. Furthermore, as shown in Figure 1, as the length of blade shutter 54 (measured horizontally from the perspective of Figure 1) is substantially less than the length of travel between spaces 44, 50, there is a range of positions of blade shutter 54 wherein blade shutter 54 is free from insertion into spaces 44, 50 and both optocouplers 30, 32 pass the respective signals without attenuation.

The position of blade shutter 54 is manually controlled by the user by the linear movement of knob 66. As shown in Figure 2, slot 68 is formed through top plate 14 and face plate 24 allowing for stem 68 to provide direct mechanical communication

between knob 66, support structure 56 and blade shutter 54 thereby allowing the user to move blade shutter 54 between the positions as described above to achieve the cross fading function.

Thus the several aforementioned objects and advantages are most effectively attained. Although preferred embodiments of the invention have been disclosed and described in detail herein, it should be understood that this invention is in no sense limited thereby and its scope is to be determined by that of the appended claims.

006080" 0744E950